

SATURDAY MORNING'S
COMMERCIAL.

YPSILANTI, JAN. 11, 1879.

THE MESSAGE.

Second Inaugural Message of
Gov. Crosswell.

Satisfactory Condition of the
State Institutions and Fi-
nances.

General Prosperity, Growth and
Development of Michigan.

The Executive Recommen-
dations in Detail.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Re-
presentatives.

You assemble under circumstances of peculiar interest. Yours is the first Legislature to meet within the walls of this new Capitol. The erection and completion of this building is not without significance. It marks the transformation which a few years have wrought in our social and political condition. It bespeaks the growth of population, the increase of wealth, the advancement of science and art, from the time of the rude cabin of the pioneer to the completion of this imposing structure, costing all furnished, \$1,500,000. As we devote it to the use for which it was constructed, let us hope that all the counsels and deliberations to be held here may conduce to the general welfare, and be instrumental in promoting and perpetuating the blessings of liberty and peace.

In the biennial period just passed general health has prevailed throughout our borders. The earth has produced bountifully and the harvests have been abundant. We have grown in the State within the past year more than 28,000,000 of bushels of wheat, and other cereals and fruits in proportion. In the same time we have produced 1,885,884 barrels of salt, 1,125,230 tons of iron ore, and copper, coal, plaster and slate in very large amounts, of which I have not full statistics for the year. The production of ingot copper in 1877 was 19,385 tons.

FINANCES.

The treasury presents a satisfactory condition. The cash on hand September 30, 1876, was \$1,064,005.30. The receipts from all sources for the two years ending September 30, 1878, aggregate \$4,194,739.21. The total expenditures for the same period amount to \$4,828,404.16. The balance in the treasury on the 30th day of September last was \$400,340.35. No part of this balance belongs to the general fund, which has been overdrawn in the sum of \$173,011.11.

The bonded debt of the State on the 30th day of September, 1876, was \$1,392,149.97. The policy of extinguishing this debt as rapidly as possible has been steadily pursued, and I am gratified to inform you that in two years ending the 30th day of September last, it has been reduced in the sum of \$433,000, leaving the total amount of such indebtedness now standing against the State \$959,149.97. Of the bonds thus paid \$96,000 were purchased before maturity at a premium of \$14,476.80. The saving to the State in interest from this purchase, after deducting the premium paid, will be \$10,693.20.

It being impossible to obtain more of the unmatured bonds at a reasonable premium, the treasurer was authorized by the Board of Fund Commissioners to purchase \$300,000 in 4% per cent. United States bonds and hold them to be applied toward the payment of the debt. This amount, with the addition of the balance in the sinking fund, \$378,251.44, and the \$46,000 in the canal fund, all set apart and applicable to the payment of the bonded debt, when deducted therefrom, reduces the total amount thereof to the sum of \$234,898.53. Then if we take into account \$111,827.48 of specific taxes unpaid September 30, 1878, and due on call, the State bonded debt, less the funds applicable to its payment will be further reduced to the sum of \$123,071.05. It may be further expected that the receipts of the sinking fund within the coming two years will be sufficient to fully pay off the entire remainder of the bonded debt. We have thus abundant provision for speedily freeing the State from all liabilities of this character. The Constitution creates the sinking fund, and declares that the surplus of the specific taxes received, after payment of interest upon the educational funds and the extinguishment of the public debt shall be added to and constitute a part of the primary school interest fund.

If no change is made in this provision, as soon as the bonded debt is provided for the school fund will absorb the large surplus which yearly thereafter will be received from specific taxes in the sinking fund. In many instances, especially where the school districts are large and the settlements sparse, the school fund already provided is almost sufficient to maintain the schools. If it is doubled and further increased from year to year, as it will be if this constitutional provision remains, many districts will shortly have more school money than they need, a result not likely to be beneficial to the schools or to the public.

Therefore, deeming this enlargement of the school fund not desirable, I recommend an amendment to the constitution carrying this surplus, when ascertained, into the general fund.

The indebtedness of the State to the trust fund on the 30th day of September 1876, was \$3,479,346.71, and on the 30th day of September, 1878, \$3,324,777.82, an increase in two years of \$245,481.11. This indebtedness is now composed of the following funds and amounts:

Primary School Fund..... \$2,369,114.15
5 per cent Primary School Fund..... 315,836.18
University Fund..... 457,317.56
Normal School Fund..... 53,421.32
Agricultural College Fund..... 104,211.89
Railroad and other deposits..... 3,303.72
\$3,324,777.82

While it is cheering to know that the bonded debt of the State is rapidly decreasing, and through the operation of the sinking fund will soon disappear, it should not be forgotten that

the indebtedness to the trust fund has been for years steadily accumulating. It should also be remembered that the present condition of the Treasury does not warrant any lavish expenditure of the public moneys. The maintaining of our recently established State institutions, together with the cost of heating, lighting and caring for this new Capitol building, which necessarily will be very much greater than formerly, will considerably increase the ordinary expenses of the State government.

These considerations, taken in connection with the fact that many of our municipalities are carrying a heavy burthen of debt created for local purposes, should lead you to avoid any schemes for additional taxation not of absolute necessity.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS AND ASSESSMENTS.

It is a source of regret that we have no means through the State offices, or in any other manner readily accessible, of ascertaining the total indebtedness of the counties, cities, towns, villages and school districts of the State, or the aggregate amount levied each year in such localities for county, town, school and road taxes; such information would afford full knowledge of the complete public debt of the State and its subdivisions, with the whole amount of taxes imposed therein; it would enable legislators to act more understandingly than they can at present in making appropriations and providing for just taxation; it would also advise the people more perfectly of the sources that draw means from them by taxation, and I apprehend would promote greater care and more equality in the imposition of burdens of this kind. I would respectfully suggest the propriety of providing, by proper enactment, for such information.

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The State House of Correction was opened for the reception of inmates on the 15th day of August, 1877. The entire building, with the exception of one wing of cells, is complete, and the enclosing wall constructed. The work appears to be well done and the buildings admirably adapted for the purposes contemplated in their erection.

The total cost of construction thus far is \$256,029.17. The Building Commissioners seem to have discharged their duties faithfully and with fidelity to the public interests.

The whole number of prisoners, up to and including the 30th day of September last, was 484, of whom 131 had been transferred from the State prison at Jackson, and 353 received by sentence of court. The whole number of prisoners in the institution on said 30th day of September, 1878, was 233. The whole expense of maintaining the institution from the opening thereof until the 30th day of September last was \$58,443.52, and the earnings \$5,892.50, leaving an excess of expenditures of \$52,550.92.

A considerable portion of the work on the buildings in progress of construction during the last year, as well as a large amount of grading on the prison grounds, has been done with the labor of the prisoners. No favorable opportunity for contracting the labor of the men has offered until recently, when an arrangement was closed to place 100 to 200 of them on permanent paying work from January 1, 1879. The managers ask a special appropriation of \$8,184.80 for certain furnishing purposes detailed in their report. They further solicit the privilege of using \$5,000 of the appropriations heretofore made for the purpose of purchasing land adjacent to the institution.

PARDONS.

The whole number of persons discharged from the prisons of the State by pardon within the last two years was 45. The number of commutations for the same period was 3. Of the pardoned convicts, two had been convicted of murder, one of whom was released because of evidence developed after the trial seemed to establish innocence, and the other on the representation of officials that he was insane when the crime was committed and had continued so during the whole term of imprisonment. In the latter case, although assured that the period of violence had long passed, and the insanity assumed a harmless type, I required his friends to bind themselves to care for him during life in such manner as to prevent his doing further harm.

The whole number of pardons granted in 1869 was 16; in 1870, 16; in 1871, 26; in 1872, 22; in 1873, 37; in 1874, 30; in 1875, 33; in 1876, 28; in 1877, 16, and in 1878, 29. From this statement it will be perceived that the exercise of the pardoning power has been less frequent under my administration than formerly, and the difference will be more apparent when it is remembered that the number of convicts in the prisons within either of the last two years considerably exceeds the number imprisoned in any other year of the series. In thus reducing the exercise of the pardoning power I have been largely governed by the consideration that the enactment of the Legislature of 1875, known as the "good time law," places it within the power of a convict, by diligence and good behavior, to himself greatly lessen his term of imprisonment. The allowance of time under this law for the loss placed where it should be, the prison accounts would not at any time within the past two years have shown a deficit. The addition to the east wing of the prison and to the wagon shop, as well as the extension of the engine room, authorized by the State Legislature, have been built. The State shop and cooper shop have likewise been constructed, but no work has been done on the proposed extension of the prison wall. The inspectors represent the general management and discipline as satisfactory, and the health of the convicts good. I invite your special attention to the valuable statistical reports of the warden.

AN embarrassing difficulty has arisen in the administration of imprisonment which demands your attention. A woman was convicted in the Superior Court of the city of Grand Rapids of the crime of arson, and sentenced to the State prison for the term of her natural life. The prison having no suitable department for the reception of female convicts, I conferred with the authorities of the Detroit House of Correction with a view of committing the sentence to imprisonment in that institution, this having been the course previously pursued in cases of women similarly sentenced. To my surprise the managers of the establishment declined to receive her, and arrangements had to be made for her temporary accommodation in the jail of Jackson county. She has remained there for several months under circumstances of inconvenience not tending to the improvement of her

morals nor to securing that restraint and labor contemplated by her sentence. When the transfer of female convicts commenced from the State Prison to the Detroit House of Correction it seems to have been the understanding that thereafter none of this class of convicts were to be kept in the prison, as no arrangement was provided for keeping them there. It was evidently contemplated that all of them would be sent to the House of Correction, and such has been the proceeding until the action to which I have referred. If the managers of the Detroit establishment may at their election refuse admission to female prisoners, then it is clear that some other provision must be made for such offenders. In this connection I may add that the management claim that the State should pay board for all the female convicts transferred from the prison, numbering some 32. I am advised that the transfer of these prisoners was at the solicitation of the authorities of the House of Correction, and that the suggestion of pay for keeping them is of very recent origin.

The whole number of convicts in the prisons of the State, September 30, 1878, was 1,519, of whom only 134 were females. While this showing is great to the credit of the sex, it increases rather than lessens the obligations of the State, to see that prisoners of this class are well and humanely cared for. I submit the matter to you, so that action may be taken to remedy the difficulty suggested as speedily as possible.

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The State House of Correction was opened for the reception of inmates on the 15th day of August, 1877. The entire building, with the exception of one wing of cells, is complete, and the enclosing wall constructed. The work appears to be well done and the buildings admirably adapted for the purposes contemplated in their erection.

The total cost of construction thus far is \$256,029.17. The Building Commissioners seem to have discharged their duties faithfully and with fidelity to the public interests.

The whole number of prisoners, up to and including the 30th day of September last, was 484, of whom 131 had been transferred from the State prison at Jackson, and 353 received by sentence of court. The whole number of prisoners in the institution on said 30th day of September, 1878, was 233. The whole expense of maintaining the institution from the opening thereof until the 30th day of September last was \$58,443.52, and the earnings \$5,892.50, leaving an excess of expenditures of \$52,550.92.

A considerable portion of the work on the buildings in progress of construction during the last year, as well as a large amount of grading on the prison grounds, has been done with the labor of the prisoners. No favorable opportunity for contracting the labor of the men has offered until recently, when an arrangement was closed to place 100 to 200 of them on permanent paying work from January 1, 1879. The managers ask a special appropriation of \$8,184.80 for certain furnishing purposes detailed in their report. They further solicit the privilege of using \$5,000 of the appropriations heretofore made for the purpose of purchasing land adjacent to the institution.

PARDONS.

The whole number of persons discharged from the prisons of the State by pardon within the last two years was 45. The number of commutations for the same period was 3. Of the pardoned convicts, two had been convicted of murder, one of whom was released because of evidence developed after the trial seemed to establish innocence, and the other on the representation of officials that he was insane when the crime was committed and had continued so during the whole term of imprisonment. In the latter case, although assured that the period of violence had long passed, and the insanity assumed a harmless type, I required his friends to bind themselves to care for him during life in such manner as to prevent his doing further harm.

The whole number of pardons granted in 1869 was 16; in 1870, 16; in 1871, 26; in 1872, 22; in 1873, 37; in 1874, 30; in 1875, 33; in 1876, 28; in 1877, 16, and in 1878, 29. From this statement it will be perceived that the exercise of the pardoning power has been less frequent under my administration than formerly, and the difference will be more apparent when it is remembered that the number of convicts in the prisons within either of the last two years considerably exceeds the number imprisoned in any other year of the series. In thus reducing the exercise of the pardoning power I have been largely governed by the consideration that the enactment of the Legislature of 1875, known as the "good time law," places it within the power of a convict, by diligence and good behavior, to himself greatly lessen his term of imprisonment. The allowance of time under this law for the loss placed where it should be, the prison accounts would not at any time within the past two years have shown a deficit. The addition to the east wing of the prison and to the wagon shop, as well as the extension of the engine room, authorized by the State Legislature, have been built. The State shop and cooper shop have likewise been constructed, but no work has been done on the proposed extension of the prison wall. The inspectors represent the general management and discipline as satisfactory, and the health of the convicts good. I invite your special attention to the valuable statistical reports of the warden.

AN embarrassing difficulty has arisen in the administration of imprisonment which demands your attention. A woman was convicted in the Superior Court of the city of Grand Rapids of the crime of arson, and sentenced to the State prison for the term of her natural life. The prison having no suitable department for the reception of female convicts, I conferred with the authorities of the Detroit House of Correction with a view of committing the sentence to imprisonment in that institution, this having been the course previously pursued in cases of women similarly sentenced. To my surprise the managers of the establishment declined to receive her, and arrangements had to be made for her temporary accommodation in the jail of Jackson county. She has remained there for several months under circumstances of inconvenience not tending to the improvement of her

237 boys. This is an increase of 65 over last year, and 85 over 1876. The superintendent of the school seems to have been careful and judicious, and the management good. The escapes have been few, although the removal of bars and bolts make the opportunities many. The boys have been organized into a military company and furnished by the State with arms and accoutrements. They drill regularly and well, enjoying it with a keen relish. The board of controllers estimate the ordinary expenses for the coming two years at \$39,150 per year. They also ask a special appropriation of \$27,507.51, the items of which will be found in their report.

REFORMATORY FOR GIRLS.

The subject of a reformatory for girls, to be placed exclusively under the direction and control of women, has engaged the public attention. The success of similar institutions founded in other States has created a conviction that one might be established to good advantage here. That it would be useful in saying many girls who have started on vicious courses from lives of vice and immorality I cannot doubt.

If you shall be satisfied that the number of dissolute girls in the State of a criminal tendency, is, or is likely to be, sufficient to make such an institution a necessity, then steps toward the undertaking would seem wise. I doubt, however, the policy of creating such establishment with the design of making it partly a refuge for indigent or truant girls who have no criminal proclivities. Experience shows that public institutions are not always the best places for the training of young persons. The tendency is to destroy self-reliance and self-help, elements of character necessary to success in life. Besides, the mixing of these classes with the depraved and vicious would serve to corrupt them and result in more harm than good.

It is for you to consider the subject in all its bearings, and while carefully avoiding any needless multiplication of State institutions, to make such provisions as shall be found actually necessary.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The State Public School is a charity peculiar to Michigan. In no other State is there an institution like it that I am aware of. It aims to prevent pauperism and crime by removing children from the corrupting and contaminating associations of the poor house and placing them where they may be prepared for good homes and useful lives. The whole number of children in the school on the 30th day of September last was 313. The current expenses for 1877 were \$30,937.79, and for 1878, \$33,648.04. The per capita cost for each child during the last year was \$81.67. The school has been run within the appropriations, and apparently in a prudent and careful manner. The board ask an appropriation of \$75,000 for current expenses for the ensuing two years, with an additional \$10,000 for sundry items specified in the report. It also asks authority to buy some 60 acres of land for pasture and other purposes, and suggests that provision be made for the employment by the institution of a visiting agent, whose duty it shall be to seek out homes for the children and otherwise look after their interests.

The further suggestion is made that quite a number of the children suffer from chronic disease and require medical treatment or surgical aid, and that measures should be taken to have it furnished at the State hospital at Ann Arbor.

MICHIGAN ASYLUM.

During the biennial period just passed, the Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo has provided treatment for 1,133 patient. The daily average for the same time has been 645. In August last, 222 were transferred to the Eastern Asylum. The transfer relieved the institution from the crowded condition under which it had been laboring for a long time previous. The whole number of patients on the 1st day of October last was 487. The receipts from all sources during the two years were \$303,394.63, and the disbursements \$299,400.23, leaving in the treasury September 30, \$2,245.64.

Dr. E. H. Van Deusen, who has faithfully devoted many of the best years of his life to the organization and management of the Asylum, has resigned the place of Medical Superintendent, and has been succeeded by Dr. George R. Palmer, who has served for many years as an assistant. Some time since an action for false imprisonment was brought against the Superintendent of this Asylum by a person who had been taken and kept for a time in the institution by direction of one of the superintendents having charge of the poor in a county of the State. The case involves important questions pertaining to the determination of lunacy, the character of patients entitled to be admitted to the asylum, and the forms requisite to warrant their detention. It is now pending in the Supreme Court, and its decision may make some revision of the law in this regard a necessity.

EASTERN ASYLUM.

The Eastern Asylum for the Insane is completed. It is substantially built and pleasantly located near the city of Pontiac, and has capacity for 400 lunatics.

It was constructed at a cost of \$448,903.36, and its arrangements and equipments are such as to furnish the most approved means and appliances for the treatment of persons afflicted with the terrible disease of insanity. The building reflects credit upon the commissioners and superintendent who have had its construction in charge.

I constituted the commissioners, with the addition of ex-Gov. Baldwin, trustees for the management of the asylum, and they selected Dr. M. Hurd, of Kalamazoo, as medical superintendent.

It was opened for the reception of patients on the first day of August last, and has received by transfer from Kalamazoo 222, and from other sources 91 inmates. With its well-arranged conveniences and its corps of skilled physicians, the institution must accomplish good results. The Board of Trustees ask an appropriation for 1879 and 1880, aggregating \$53,339.42, full details of which may be found in their report.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Institution for Educating the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind contained on the 30th day of September last 257 pupils, of whom—were blind and the remain-

der mutes. I am gratified to inform you that, while the general tone and condition of the institution has improved, its financial showing indicates that its resources have been carefully husbanded. It comes before you with no deficiency, but for the first time in its history with an overplus, to be covered back into the treasury. The trustees seek an appropriation of \$8,193 for current expenses for the two years to come, and \$6,300 for certain necessary repairs and improvements, the total of which

THE NEW CAPITOL.

The new State Capitol at Lansing was dedicated January 1st. The exercises opened with music by the Lansing Light Guard Band, followed by Prayer by Bishop Gillispe.

The oath of office was next administered to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor by Chief Justice Campbell.

ADDRESS OF EX-GOVERNOR FELCH.

Ex-Governor Felch was then introduced by Gov. Croswell as the oldest ex-Governor and the oldest ex-Senator in the State. Mr. Felch, in a clear voice and with strong utterance, read the following address:

YOUR EXCELLENCY, FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: The occasion which brings us together in this hall is one of no ordinary interest. It is the period designated by our State constitution when both executive and legislative power passes into new hands. The same popular will which entrusted it to their predecessors commits it now to the keeping of agents selected by the same popular suffrage, or renews its commission to the faithful and the true. It is the result of that glorious feature of a free representative government—choice of rulers by the sovereign will of the people—change of officials, with no change of principles by which they are to be guided—no revolution, no revolution.

We have just heard the administration of the official oath, in this presence, to the chief executive officer of the State. To me this inauguration is a most impressive scene. Ever since the establishment of our government—more than 40 years ago—this same oath has been administered on every occasion of the incoming of a new administration. It imposes duties neither light nor trivial. The pledge to support the constitution in its true and broadest sense, and to perform faithfully the duties of the executive office, is the solemn assumption of the highest responsibilities, and all feel the propriety of the solemn appeal to the Most High in assuming them. And while I listen to its measured words, I turn to you, my fellow-citizens, and seem to hear from the lips of every one in this great assembly the response, I too will support the Constitution of the U. S. and of the State of Michigan, and in my more humble sphere, will faithfully perform my duty to the Commonwealth. And even from beyond the walls of the Capitol, from the lips of our fellow-citizens throughout the State, I seem to listen to the same impressive words joining in one common pledge to our country's welfare. [Applause.]

But this session presents other most interesting features. We enter to-day this new Capitol of our State. Hitherto the government may be said to have dwelt in tents—to-day it enters its permanent temple; and as its portals are thrown open to the several departments of the government, and we congratulate ourselves on the auspicious occasion, the history of past progress comes vividly before our minds.

It was on the 3d day of November, 1835, that Steven T. Mason, the first Governor of the State of Michigan, took the official oath under the first constitution. Although not recognized by Congress as an admitted member of the Federal Union until January, 1837, the State of Michigan practically dates its existence from the organization of 1835. This period of over 43 years has been marked by wonderful and almost magic changes.

The population, then less than 90,000, has constantly increased, until by an addition of some 1,400,000, it numbers more than 1,500,000 people.

The State, mindful of its duty to the unfortunate, has scattered over its territory noble institutions for the alleviation of their sorrows. The asylums for the insane, the deaf, the dumb and the blind, are the outgrowth of our State organization; and the ample provision for the unfortunate poor in every county attests how well the duty of the public to the individual citizen has been performed.

The educational interests of the State have been liberally fostered and most wisely directed. No State in the Union has established throughout her domain more numerous and more noble institutions of learning. Wherever settlers, whether few or many in numbers, have fixed their abode, the school-house and the teacher are their near neighbors, and the standard of instruction is nowhere higher than here. And when we turn to the institutions of higher education, we can but congratulate ourselves on the eminent character which they have attained. At the head of them all—I speak with due acknowledgement of the great merits of others also—stands that noble State institution, the University of Michigan, an institution whose growth is a marvel, whose history has no parallel, whose sons have already become a power in the land, whose eminence challenges and receives such general admiration from abroad, and whose promise of future usefulness was never so bright as today. The meagre fund in land conceded by the Federal Government for a University might easily have been squandered and lost, as has happened in many other States having the same endowment; but here, through all its perils, it has been guarded, nursed and fostered with a watchful care and zeal almost without parallel. All honor to the early Governors of the State who stood so firmly by the fund, and whose recorded messages transmit to us most ample proofs of the zealous care with which they guarded the treasure, and the wisdom and success with which they labored to build up an institution of learning as never an institution of learning was built up before. All honor to the successors of these early friends who have never ceased to foster and aid it as the child and the glory of the State.

This period of time since our State organization has wrought its changes all about us. Where then we were in the uncultivated wilderness, we stand now amid the beauties that pertain to an old and well cultivated country. The forest has receded, and fields laden with rich harvests and smiling with the thousand charms and com-

forts of prosperous agricultural life stretch themselves out on every side. Railroads, almost unknown in 1835, now intersect nearly every portion of the State. Rich mineral deposits have been discovered and the mines have yielded up their stores of wealth. The forests have supplied their treasures. Machinery of every kind is everywhere busy, and all the industrial arts with every modern invention and every newly discovered power of nature, are at work. Is it wonderful then that everywhere in town and country alike the present should be so unlike the past? They who best remember the condition of things at the organization of the State can best appreciate, in view of the present, the wonderful change that has taken place. We behold then the beautiful peninsula such as nature had made it, little changed by the hand of man; we now behold the organized State, with its cities and its towns and its noble institutions, glorying in the wealth, the population, and the prosperity of an older State. [Applause.]

If these years have brought such marked changes within our territorial limits, the changes in our outside relations are no less remarkable.

Michigan and Arkansas were admitted together to the sisterhood of the States. Twenty-four States then constituted the Federal Union. Twelve new States, covering an immense extent of territory, have since been organized and taken their places as members of the Union.

The nation is no longer the same. Since the time referred to, broad extents of country have been added to her territorial limits. On the west, Mexico and Russia have ceded large regions of country washed by the waves of the Pacific Ocean. Texas, with a territory wide enough to constitute kingdoms, has come under the national jurisdiction. And the almost limitless country lying between the slopes of the Nevadas on the west, and the great lakes on the East, partitioned into convenient portions, presents itself now as organized States and Territories. We glory in the rapid march of national progress, and we rejoice with the knowledge that the period of the existence of our State is a memorable era in the advance of our nation, and that although her form of government is widely different from all foreign nationalities, she stands in the first rank of the powers of the earth.

No region of this vast national domain has had a more interesting history than our own Michigan. In early times it felt the power and yielded to the jurisdiction of more than one foreign sovereign. One of the most formal acts of taking possession of a great country that history records, had its scene within our borders. In 1701 the representatives of Louis XIV. of France stood in the midst of the congregated Indians of the Northwest, and around him were priests in the rich vestments of their order, and His Majesty's soldiers equipped and glittering in their uniforms and their arms. The consecrated cross was raised, and the loud anthem broke upon the ear. Then at its side, with great form and ceremony, a cedar post was erected with the royal arms attached, and the representative of the king, holding his sword in one hand and raising a sod of earth with the other, proclaimed with a loud voice, in the name of his master the most high, mighty and redoubtable monarch, Louis the Fourteenth, most Christian King of France, that he took possession of all the country round about, from the great lakes to the South Sea, declaring to all the nations thereon that they were vassals of his majesty and bound to obey his will, and prohibiting all that where not his dutiful subjects—all potentates, princes, sovereigns and republics—from entering into or infringing upon his majesty's domain.

If pomp and ceremony and bold proclamation could always secure permanent success, the banner of France would still wave over our territory. As it was, the French monarch held the country subject to his scepter until 1763; and during that interval of time the Governor General of Canada administered its affairs. Then British sovereignty succeeded, and until 1783 the British flag floated over it, and British governors were its rulers. Then succeeded the territorial organization under the American flag, which covered the region—first as a part of the great Northwestern territory, then as a portion of Indiana; then the territory of Michigan, and finally succeeded the State.

The complexity of our nation with foreign powers in regard to our territorial domain is a curious item in our history. Within our present national limits France, England, Spain, the Dutch, Mexico and Russia have severally, at some time, had jurisdiction and possession of portions of our soil, but these, by honorable national arrangements, have finally been relinquished, and our cherished form of free and representative government has taken the place of all of them.

It was my fortune, just 33 years ago, in obedience to the suffrages of my fellow citizens, to take the official oath as Governor of Michigan. As I look through the intervening years that lie between that and the present similar occasion, I seem to be carried back to the very origin of our State—almost to the very fountain head whence flow the sweet waters of our prosperity. From the adoption of the State constitution to the occasion to which I have referred, three individuals only had occupied the executive chair. I should do injustice to my feelings and be false to my sentiment of veneration if I failed to speak in this assembly the revered names of Mason and Woodbridge and Barry.

They were the first to be honored with this high position, and they were worthy to bear the first honors. They were called to arduous duties in the infancy of the republic—to organizing the State Government, and to moulding and forming and establishing its new institutions, but each was competent to the task, and each successfully performed it.

No man, whose memory runs back to

that period, will ever forget the youthful Mason, ardent, chivalric, accomplished, alert in the performance of every duty—a boy in years, but in judgment a man of mature wisdom. Almost worshipping the State of his adoption, he was himself the idol of his fellow-citizens. His messages and the record of his administration will show how bravely he battled against error, how firmly he stood against all wrong, how strenuously, yet in the kindest temper, he urged the measures which he deemed most beneficial to the rising State.

And not less prominently before us rises the venerable form of Gov. Woodbridge. A man mature in years, of great mental power, of the most refined culture, an able lawyer and statesman, he proved himself equal to every emergency, and bore most worthily the many honors conferred upon him.

And Governor Barry stands worthily in the company of these his compatriots a man of mark and merit. Laborious in the performance of official duty, zealous in his care for the public interests, studying and enforcing the strictest economy in times of public embarrassments, and always seeking the greatest good of the State, the confidence of the community in him never diminished, and their repeated calls for his return to the executive office attest the strength of the hold which he continued to have upon the affections of the public.

Many noble men have succeeded these in the same official positions, and have both deserved and secured the approval and the gratitude of their constituents; but in the long list of names none more worthy are found than these, the earliest of our standard bearers.

But they are with us no longer. They and their worthy co-workers also, with few exceptions, have passed to the assemblage of the great majority beyond the verge of life. We cast fresh flowers on their graves, and turn to the present and the future.

Let me congratulate you, my fellow citizens, on the auspicious occasion of opening the new Capitol of our State. This beautiful structure is not built for the present alone, but for the future also. Its solid foundations and its massive walls proclaim stability and permanency. It is to be the lasting abode of the three branches of our government—the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial—and its portals, opened to-day, receive them within its walls. Here is the council-house where public measures must be discussed and determined. Here is the place where the wrongs of the citizen must be righted and his rights defended and protected. It is a just demand of the great public that wise and benevolent laws should come from the Legislative Department, a firm and true administration of its appropriate duties from the Executive, and from the Judicial Department that faithful, intelligent and impartial distribution of justice which shall fall like a blessing upon the land. [Applause.]

May this capitol, in the solidity of its structure and the indestructibility of its materials, prove a fitting emblem and a happy augury of the permanency of the republic. It would be far better that its proud walls should be overthrown and its solid foundation stones be ground to powder and scattered to the winds, than that any sacrificial hand should mar the foundation principles of our republic. Error writes its record on unstable water, but permanency is inscribed upon every great truth and every just principle.

My faith is strong in the perpetuity of our system of free government, based as it is on human rights and the welfare of the human family. We cannot know what the future may bring forth; but for myself, as I fix my eyes upon the cloud that rests over it, I see it illuminated by the bright bow of promise, and in cheerful hope and confidence I am content to commit the treasure to the keeping of those who shall come after us. [Applause.]

EX-GOVERNOR GREELEY

Confined his remarks principally to a history of the removal of the State Capital from Detroit to Lansing.

EX-GOVERNOR BLAIR.

Made an extempore address, in which he said:

As has been very excellently said already, we are moving to-day into a new State Capitol, a building somewhat larger and more imposing than that in which those of us who went before were obliged to perform the public business. I hope that it is only an evidence that the State itself has broadened out somewhat in its ideas.

I congratulate you upon what has been done. But I desire more particularly to call your attention to some other things that need to be done. There are enough to tell you, and always will be, of all the fine and beautiful things we have done; of the magnificent buildings we have erected, the magnificent system of schools which we have established, the benevolent institutions which cover our state—which are all exceedingly well in their way. But the duty never departs from us to take care that these are properly administered. For if we don't, that which was intended as a blessing, and ought to be, becomes a curse. You remember, perhaps, the remark of Alexander Pope. He says:

"For forms of government let fools contest; That which is best administered is best."

And that has a world of truth in it.

"That which is best administered is best." It is the administration after all. We are all patriotic, I suppose, and design well, and we all would be glad, at least, to be wise if we could; but in looking at the past we ought to see what we need for the future. And as we all became convinced at last that we needed a new Capitol, and the people have been willing to spend \$1,500,000, or something like that in building it, I congratulate them that they have done a most excellent thing. And now I ask them if, having gone so far, they do not think that they could afford this great and magnanimous people of Michigan, organized in such a wonderful way, accomplishing such amazing

results—do you not think they could afford to give the Governor, hereafter, about half as good a salary, at least, as they pay to a common dry goods clerk almost anywhere in Lansing? [Tremendous applause and laughter.] The Ex-Governor continued at considerable length in an earnest plea for an equitable salary for Judges, and closed with words of hope and encouragement for the future.

EX-GOV. BALDWIN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Baldwin was introduced as the Governor who first proposed the construction of the new Capitol and under whom the enterprise was inaugurated. He spoke as follows:

We are here to-day in answer to an invitation from the Governor of the State. The occasion which calls us together is one of interest to every citizen of Michigan. Another mile-stone is to be set up to mark the progress of the State, and it may not be amiss that we recall to memory some of the historical incidents connected with the growth and advancement of our noble commonwealth.

For nearly two centuries the territory which is now the State of Michigan was a part of the jurisdiction of Canada, belonging to France until the year 1760, then to Great Britain, until the treaty of peace of 1783 it became a part of the territory of the United States, but it was surrendered and did not actually become an American possession until 1796.

It was a part of the Northwestern Territory organized under the ordinance of 1787, with Cincinnati as its first seat of government, and Arthur St. Clair as its first Territorial Governor.

Michigan next became a part of the new Territory of Indiana, organized in 1802, with Vincennes as its seat of government, and Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison as its Governor. This connection continued but a short time, as the Territory of Michigan was organized in 1805, with Detroit as the seat of government and Gen. William Hull as its first Governor. The legislative power was committed to the Governor and three judges appointed by Congress. The Governor and judges met for the first time in July of that year at the Indian Council House in Detroit, and the Government of Michigan commenced its existence. The population of the Territory was about 30,000. In 1810 it had increased to 8,896; in 1830 to 31,639.

The first county organization embracing any portion of the State of Michigan was made in 1796, when Wayne county was set apart. The county seat was somewhat larger then than now, as it covered the whole of the subsequent Territory of Michigan and a part of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.

The right of suffrage did not exist in the Territory until, by an act of Congress, in 1819, the people were authorized to elect a delegate to Congress. The elective franchise was still further extended, in 1823, by an act of Congress authorizing the election of a Legislative Council, to consist of nine members, to be appointed by the President from eighteen persons to be chosen by the people.

In 1834 the population of the territory had increased to 87,000, sufficient to warrant a State organization. In January, 1835, an act was passed by the Legislative Council authorizing a convention to form a Constitution. The convention met and framed a Constitution, which was adopted by the people in October. State officers and a Legislature were elected at the same time. The Legislature met in November of the same year, with Steven T. Mason as the first Governor of the State.

A contest having arisen between Ohio and Michigan as to the boundary line between the two States, the famous "Toledo war" occurred. The boundary question was eventually settled by Ohio getting Toledo, and Michigan receiving its territory in the Upper Peninsula as an equivalent.

In 1823 an edifice of brick, designed for a court house, was erected in Detroit, and used as the Territorial and State Capitol until 1847, when, by an act of the Legislature, the seat of government was removed to Lansing.

The second State House—the one just abandoned—a plain frame building erected in 1847, was occupied by the Legislature of 1848, and by each subsequent Legislature until the present one. It still stands a monument of the wise economy of those days.

The Governor, in his message to the Legislature of 1871, called the attention of that body to the necessity for the erection of a new State Capitol. The recommendation resulted in the passage of an act providing for the erection of a new State House, and a building for the temporary use of the State officers, and for the appointment of a board of State Building Commissioners. Appropriations were made in the same act for the temporary building, for cost of plans, and \$100,000 towards the new Capitol.

At an extra session of the Legislature, in March, 1872, additional appropriations amounting to \$1,100,000 were made, intended with the previous appropriation to cover the whole cost of the building.

In July of 1872 a contract was made for the construction of the whole building. And we are here to-day to unite in congratulations with His Excellency the Governor, the State officers, the Houses of the Legislature and the Board of State Building Commissioners under whose intelligent and faithful supervision the beautiful, commodious and substantial edifice in which we are now assembled has been successfully constructed and completed, an edifice every way fitting and worthy of being the capitol of our growing and prosperous State for centuries to come. [Applause.]

Nearly eight years have passed and a million and a half of dollars have been expended on this stately edifice, and we rejoice in being able to congratulate the people of Michigan upon the fact that this great work was honestly begun and has been honestly completed, and that every dollar of its cost has been promptly paid without contracting debt and without being in any

sense a burden to the people. [Applause.]

We are the citizens of a commonwealth with a fertile territory large enough for an empire, with advantages of location and internal resources almost unequalled, with an intelligent and industrious population of one and a half million of people, with noble institutions for educational, beneficent and reformatory purposes; goodly foundations have been laid, and to-day marks as it were a new epoch in the history of Michigan by the completion and occupation of this new State house, now "to be dedicated to the enactment and administration of such equal laws as will tend to establish justice and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity for all time." [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF EX-GOVERNOR BAGLEY.

The completion of the beautiful building we this day dedicate as our State House is indeed a source of pride to every citizen of Michigan. As we move "out of the old house into the new," we are proud that we were content with the old, simple and modest as it was, narrow and contracted as it became, until we could build anew by self-imposed taxation freely paid by a willing and generous people. We are proud that it is paid for—that the roof over our head, and the hearth-stone under our feet are not mortgaged to the future. We are proud of the example the State has given to us, as individuals and communities; glad for the lesson it has taught us of fidelity, economy and prudence. We remember, too, with pride, that the wise behests of our fathers, as given to us in the organic law: that universal education should be pro-vided for, that institutions for the unfortunate should always be maintained; we were first obeyed—that no expenditure for luxury, ornament or comfort has been made, until our institutions of education, charity, persuasion and punishment have first been completed. Within the lifetime of a single generation, all these things we have faithfully done.

It was a part of the Northwestern Territory organized under the ordinance of 1787, with Cincinnati as its first seat of government, and Arthur St. Clair as its first Territorial Governor.

For nearly two centuries the territory which is now the State of Michigan was a part of the jurisdiction of Canada, belonging to France until the year 1760, then to Great Britain, until the treaty of peace of 1783 it became a part of the territory of the United States, but it was surrendered and did not actually become an American possession until 1796.

It was a part of the new Territory of Indiana, organized in 1802, with Vincennes as its seat of government, and Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison as its Governor. This connection continued but a short time, as the Territory of Michigan was organized in 1805, with Detroit as the seat of government and Gen. William Hull as its first Governor. The legislative power was committed to the Governor and three judges appointed by Congress. The Governor and judges met for the first time in July of that year at the Indian Council House in Detroit, and the Government of Michigan commenced its existence. The population of the Territory was about 30,000. In 1810 it had increased to 8,896; in 1830 to 31,639.

The first county organization embracing any portion of the State of Michigan was made in 1796, when Wayne county was set apart. The county seat was somewhat larger then than now, as it covered the whole of the subsequent Territory of Michigan and a part of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.

The right of suffrage did not exist in the Territory until, by an act of Congress, in 1819, the people were authorized to elect a delegate to Congress. The elective franchise was still further extended, in 1823, by an act of Congress authorizing the election of a Legislative Council, to consist of nine members, to be appointed by the President from eighteen persons to be chosen by the people.

In 18

THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right—To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY, Jan. 11, 1879.

We print, this week, selections from the Michigan tax laws. Those persons who read them will notice many discrepancies between the laws and the execution of them. We would call attention especially to the last clause in section 13, and to sections 14, 19, and 25.

ACCORDING to Mr. (it used to be Hon.) Burleigh's paper, training for wrestling and being put in condition for marriage requires about the same work.—*Sentinel*.

It was "Hon." about the time the *Sentinel's* article on Col. Burleigh was copied, so extensively by the independent county press.

THE Senate Committee on the State Normal School is made up of men interested in education and thoroughly alive to the needs of the school. They were selected, evidently, because they were wise, judicious, and far-sighted men. They have no person and no hobby to serve, and at their hands the School will receive its deserts.

We can see no reason why the motion to instruct our Representative in the State Legislature to have the city charter amended so as to make the taxes payable annually instead of semi-annually should prevail. Most people find it hard enough to pay their taxes when those taxes are divided. The new plan of semi-annual collections, while it may cause a trifling loss in interest, suits the convenience of tax payers, and is worthy of a longer trial.

SEVERAL persons have made it known as their opinion that in the unjust assessment of taxes, the assessors, and not the law, are to blame. But if any one will give an instance of a State having tax laws similar to ours and in which taxes are fairly assessed, we will admit that we are wrong. To make a fair assessment requires the combined honesty and efficiency of all the assessors of the State. As it is, each assessor is commended when he gets the valuation of his county or town as low as possible, and then he is upbraided because he does not assess individuals high enough.

THE County of Washtenaw has every reason to be proud of the place assigned to its representative in the State Senate. The place of chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and Finance, the most important of the Senate committees, has been assigned to Mr. Childs, and the appointment is a just recognition of his familiarity with legislative business and his knowledge of the needs of the State. Mr. Childs will also serve as a member of the committees on Religious and Benevolent Societies, on Railroads, on Rules and Joint Rules, and on the Liquor Traffic. Washtenaw could not have sent to the Senate another man who could at once take such a leading position.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES.

If we start with the principle laid down by Adam Smith and amended by Mill, that taxes should be assessed so that they shall fall on different individuals in proportion to their several abilities, then, theoretically, a tax on personal property is one of the most just of all taxes. The great objection, however, to a tax on personal property is the difficulty of collection. A large proportion of personal property, consisting, as it does, of stocks, bonds, etc., is so easily secreted as to escape taxation. Indeed, so great is the possibility of evasion that in Boston not more than thirty per cent. of the personal property is taxed, in the State of Connecticut only about forty per cent., and in New York City there are thirty men the sum of whose personal property is known to exceed by many millions the entire assessed value of personal property in that city. A glance over the tax rolls of our own city will convince any one that not half the personal property in Ypsilanti is taxed.

Now, as it would be manifestly unfair to take off the tax on personal property, and thus allow the most wealthy body of citizens to escape their just share of the support of the government, and also inasmuch as the present tax laws of this and other States afford ample opportunities for evasion, some new method for estimating the value of a man's personal property must be found.

In the report of the New York Commissioners on Taxation, which report was submitted to the legislature of that State in 1871, after a thorough discussion of the subject of the evasion of the tax on personal property, the commissioners recommended a new method of valuation as follows: "As an equivalent for all taxation of personal property, to tax the occupier, be he owner or tenant, of any building used as a dwelling, or for any other purpose, on a valuation of three times the rental, or rental value, of the premises occupied. Tenement houses occupied by more than one family, or tenement houses having a rental value not in excess of a fixed sum, to be taxed to the owner as occupier."

In support of such a system of valuation, we quote Mr. Mill's remarks on the subject of a house tax: "No part of a person's expenditure is a better criterion of his means, or bears, on the whole, more nearly the same proportion to them [as does the value of the house he occupies.] A house-tax is a nearer approach to a fair income tax than a direct tax on incomes can easily be, having the great advantage that it makes spontaneously all the allowances which it is so difficult to make, and so impracticable to

make exactly, in assessing an income tax; for if what a person pays in house rent is a test of anything, it is a test, not of what he possesses, but of what he thinks he can afford to spend."

The great advantage of the proposed system is that, instead of a large number of items to be assessed, the majority of which items can be neither known nor exactly valued by the assessor, the entire valuation is made up on the basis of that one item which best shows both what a man is worth and what he feels that he can spend. Under the new system no evasion is possible, for rental value is always a known term; fluctuations in property, since they quickly show themselves in rents, are made allowance for; and the income from United States bonds, exempt under the present law, is taxed, thus placing all kinds of property on an equal footing.

The most weighty objection to the proposed change is that a miser might take advantage of it to turn his money into gold and silver, and, by living in a mean house, thus escape taxation. But the present law affords far more abundant opportunities for evasion. If a man has his money invested in stocks, those stocks would be taxed at the place of business. If the new law result in causing men to build less expensive houses, the money thus saved would go probably into the active capital of the country. The objection that the plan proposed would prevent men from acquiring a homestead is easily disposed of by omitting to assess houses below a certain value.

There has been a great deal of discussion throughout the State in regard to the inequality of our present tax laws, and we earnestly hope that the legislature will take the matter in hand this winter.

ITEMS FROM THE COUNTY PRESS.

From the *Ann Arbor Register*.

Zack Chandler is spoken of as a possible orator for the 22d of February.

Supervisor Krapf isn't pleased with the new Court House. In a speech before the Board last Thursday he alluded to the building in the following terms: "There she stands, with her false hair, her false teeth, and false bosom."

Rev. Samuel Day has held regular services at the jail for the past two or three Sundays. On Monday he circulated the red ribbon pledge among the inmates and secured thirteen signers. Only two or three persons refused to sign.

The following real estate transfers are reported:

E. J. Bolio to Sophia C. O. Parsons, land on Front street, Ypsilanti: \$2,250.

A. Osborne to G. A. Markam, land in section thirty-four, township of Augusta.

The *Courier*, as the lowest bidder, received the contract for the printing of the proceeding of the Board of Supervisors of 1878. After the conclusion, Saturday, of the adjourned session Lorenzo Davis proceeded to the *Courier* office with the minutes of the said session, when he was informed that the additional proceedings would not be printed without extra compensation. The Supervisors had adjourned and many of them had left town, so no action could be taken. G. S. Wheeler, chairman of the Board, and others, however, expressed the opinion that they would refuse to accept the proceedings already printed and now ready for binding, unless Bell would complete the contract for the amount agreed to. He had contracted to print the proceedings of the Board of 1878, and the proceedings of the adjourned session were part of the proceedings of the Board of 1878.

During the year 1878, 271 marriages were recorded at the clerks office. The oldest couple whose marriage was recorded was a groom of 68, a resident of Lima and a bride of 60, a resident of Chelsea. There were several other couples who were close to the one mentioned in the matter of ages. The youngest couple were aged 19 and 16 years respectively and both hailed from Ypsilanti; who furnished another bride of 16 years, with a husband of 23. There were other brides of sixteen years, whose husbands however, were so much older than themselves that the couple can scarcely be mentioned among the young couples. In the way of disparity of ages of husband and wife, Ypsilanti again furnishes the greatest phenomenon, a bride of 19 wedded to a groom of 52. Another Ypsilanti man, aged 65, found a wife in Wayne county aged 35. There were several marriages, the parties to which were seventeen, eighteen and nineteen years old.

From the *Saline Standard*.

The dwelling of J. F. Avery, about one and one-half miles south of this place, was burned to the ground on Thursday morning about 4 o'clock.

County Clerk Clark, recently of this place, has filed a bond in the sum of \$8,000—\$5,000 as County Clerk and \$6,000 as Register in Chancery. G. B. Mason, John W. Blakely, W. H. Berdan, A. M. Clark and H. T. Nichols are his bondsmen.

THE TAX LAWS.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

the sixteenth section of this act; and thereupon said taxable person shall forthwith make and deliver to said supervisor a full and true statement of the taxable property in his possession, according to the provisions of this act; and immediately thereafter the said supervisor shall proceed to examine said property, and estimate and set down the true value thereof, the same being the price which could be obtained therefor at private sale, and not at forced or auction sale, and being the true cash value as defined in section thirteen of this act, deducting from the money at interest and other credits of such person, the amount of money upon which he or she pays interest, together with his other bona fide indebtedness, as set forth in said statement.

Sec. 19. In every case where any person shall neglect or refuse to make out and deliver a statement of his real and personal property, moneys, and credits, or to exhibit the same to the supervisor, as required by this act, it shall be the duty of said supervisor and he is hereby authorized to examine or oath the person so refusing, and any other person or persons who he may have good reason to believe and does believe has knowledge of the amount or value of any property, moneys, or credits owned or held by such person so refusing; and said supervisor shall assess any property, moneys, or credits, owned or held by such person so refusing, at its true cash value, as the same is hereinbefore defined: Provided, That if any person shall neglect or refuse to make such statement, or in case any person own-

ing any taxable property in this State, or any money loaned in this State, shall be absent from the township or cannot be found therein by the supervisor of such township, during the time the assessment roll is required by law to be made, leaving no agent known to such supervisor to make the required statement, such supervisor is hereby authorized to set down and assess to such person any amount of personal property he may deem just and proper, subject to reduction on review, upon oath of the party in interest, his agent, or attorney.

Sec. 25. When the supervisor has reviewed and completed the assessment roll, it shall be his duty to attach thereto, signed by him, a certificate, which may be in the following form: "I do hereby certify that I have set down in the above assessment roll, all the real estate in the township of _____, liable to be taxed, according to my best information, and that I have estimated the same at what I believe to be the true cash value thereof, and not at the price it would sell for at a forced or auction sale; that the said assessment roll contains a true statement of the aggregate valuation of the taxable personal estate of each and every person named in said roll, and that I have estimated the same at the true cash value, as aforesaid, according to my best information and belief."

FROM A DISTINGUISHED JURIST.—"I have tried the Peruvian Syrup and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me, infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD.

When we say we believe, we have evidence to prove that Shiloh's Consumption Cure is decidedly the best Lung Medicine made, in as much as it will cure a common or chronic cough in one-half the time, and relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, and show more cases of Consumption cured than all others. It will cure where they fail, it is pleasant to take, harmless to the youngest child and we guarantee what we say. Price 10cts. 50cts. and \$1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Fred F. Ingram. 764ylalt

DO YOU BELIEVE IT.

That in this town there are scores of persons passing our store every day whose lives are made miserable by Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour and distressed Stomach, Liver Complaint, Constipation, when for 75cts. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Fred F. Ingram. 764ylalt

The most popular and fragrant Perfume of the day "HACKMETACK," try it. Sold by Fred F. Ingram. 764ylalt

THE

New Volume

—OF—

THE

Commercial

BEGINS

March 1, '79.

We will send the paper

TO ANY ADDRESS

—FROM—

NOW UNTIL MARCH

1, 1880,

—FOR—

\$1.50.

Coal! Coal!

All kinds of

STOVE, ENGINE and FURNACE COAL.

Leave orders at the Hardware Stores or with Homer Briggs.

O. E. THOMPSON.

SAVE YOUR ASHES!

ANDREW BIRK & SON

Have now in full operation the Ashery formerly owned by Mr. C. A. Richards,

No. 6, Forest Avenue,

And will call and get your ashes if you will leave word at the ashery or send by mail. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of house grease. Potash, Hard and Soft soap for family use always on hand and delivered free. Leached ashes for sale at the Ashery or delivered. The Ash Wagon is on the streets every day. 764-784

MRS. PARSON'S ART GALLERY

Post Block, Huron St.,

Ypsilanti, Mich.

All kinds of Photographs, including copies from ambrotypes, etc., etc. All the Latest Styles of Promenades and Panel Pictures.

CHILDREN'S PICTURES A SPECIALTY. Please Give Me Your Patronage.

"Earth to earth and dust to dust," Sentence changes from the first; High and low of every race, All the living doth embrace; All are passing like a dream, To oblivion's shoreless stream.

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust," None the living can we trust; Monarch in his accepted sway And robes of purple cannot stay; King, or prince, or priest, he must Hear the sentence, "Dust to dust."

Infant in its mother's arms, Fondly watching she its charms— Father, mother, sister, son, Pass they swiftly, one by one; All are passing like a dream To oblivion's shoreless stream.

"Earth held the dreadful truth— Faded age and fading youth— Flying to the gates of morn, Sunbeams on her wings were borne; Back she joyous flew to earth, Tidings brought of countless worth, If but mortals would embrace, Perish not a form or face.

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust"— Come the dreaded sentence must; But to memories most dear, There is naught that man can rear, Monuments of marble stone, Rising obelisks alone Which fond memory will embrace Like the pictured form and face.



THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers, WITH IMPROVED MOUNTED HORSE POWERS, And Steam Thresher Engine Made only by

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



THE Matchless Grain-Saving Times, last year saving 100,000 bushels of grain and generation, Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN RAISERS will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other grain-saving machines on the market.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses and other expenses in connection can be saved by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Riddles, and other wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly silent and KEEPS the Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY such Separator in the world. It is the only one that can be used for Corn, Flax, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebinding" to change from Seed to Seed.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, and Owing to the use of the usual Belts and Gears, and Oiling the Sides.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse Power, and two sizes of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Through Workmanship. Elegant Finish of Work, and Quality of Materials, etc., our "Vibrator" Thresher Units are incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers, or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

NEW OPERA & CANTATAS!

H. M. S. PINAFORE.

COMIC OPERA BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN

is the most popular thing of the kind ever performed in this country. Music excellent and easy, and words unexceptionable, making it very desirable for amateur performances in any town or village. Elegant copy, with words, music and libretto, mailed any where for \$1.00.

TRIAL BY JURY, is a laughable Operetta by the same author, \$1.00.

Joseph's Bonadze. By Chadwick. \$1.00.

Belshazzar. By Bradbury. 50.

Three Cantatas which are magnificent when given with Oriental dress and

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, Jan. 11, 1879.

YPSILANTI POST OFFICE.

MAILS ARRIVE.
East—9 and 11:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M.
West—11:30 A. M., and 6 P. M.
Hillsdale—6 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE.
East—10:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
West—10:30 A. M., 6 P. M.
Hillsdale—8:15 A. M.

Many if God should make them kings,
Might not disgrace the crown He gave ;
How few who could with honor fill
The humble office of a slave !

I hold him great who, for Love's sake,
Can give, with steadfast earnest will,
But he who takes for Love's sweet sake,
I think I hold more noble still.

Glorious it is to wear a crown
Of deserved and pure success ;
He who knows how to fall, has won
A crown whose lustre is not less.

—Adelaide A. Procter.

—Now that A. Holt is in the county jail for stealing, his wife and five children are thrown on the town for support, and the town has once declined to support them. The poor woman has no money to pay her rent, and none to buy food and fuel.

—The charge made by the *Sentinel*, that the assessors simply copy their old rolls, is shown to be incorrect by the fact that one poor woman in this city is made to pay a semi-annual tax of \$6.11, whereas her taxes for a whole year, on the same property, never before equalled that amount.

—The Light Guard elected the following civil officers at the annual meeting last Wednesday evening: President, Jos. H. Manning; Vice-President, Henry Beard; Secretary, Geo. N. Noyes; Treasurer, T. W. McAndrew; Hall Agent, Sam'l J. Vail; Board of Trustees, G. H. Gilmore, R. C. Hayton, and Henry Beard.

—The Ypsilanti City Band will give a masquerade ball at the Follett House, on Thursday evening, Jan. 23. The Band hope, by means of this ball, to so fill their treasury as to be able to give Ypsilanti the best band the city has ever had. It is some time since there has been a fancy dress party in town, and the coming one promises to be in the highest degree enjoyable.

—Ditson & Company, of Boston, have recently published a "System of Piano-Forte Technics," by Wm. Mason; the object of which work is to overcome the variety and repetition of exercises, the carelessness of pupils in regard to the thorough and careful practice so essential to good playing. The book is composed in great part of scales and arpeggio exercises, carried out in various ways, and capable of being multiplied further by an intelligent student. One of its greatest advantages is the habit of mental concentration formed by the rhythmic treatment of mechanical exercises, which also contributes largely to clearness in playing.

—The Mission Circle of the Presbyterian church have again engaged the services of Miss Jessie Couthou, the young reader, for some evening of the week following the 19th instant. Miss Couthou's success in impersonations is certainly most assured, and she has the faculty of putting herself behind the character assumed to a marked degree, each recitation of her last performance here being given with evident dramatic talent. Perhaps the most unanimous verdict concerning the entertainment spoken of was the fact that the audience were kept interested during the whole evening, there being no time when their attention was not fully occupied and themselves richly amused. We prophesy a full house for the entertainment when the date and place shall be announced.

A. O. U. W.—Washtenaw Lodge, No. 17, has elected the following officers: M. W., H. R. Scovill; G. F., Martin Cremer; O., E. Washburne, Jr.; Recorder, Frank Joslin; F., Jas. H. McKinstry; Receiver, Wm. Robbins; G., J. H. Whitney; J. W., Warren Whitney; O. W., A. L. Corey; Physician, J. E. Post; Trustee, E. Washburne, Jr.; Representative to Grand Lodge, H. Batchelder.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—On Friday evening, Jan. 3d, 1879, Ypsilanti Division installed its new officers for the ensuing term, as follows: W. P., Caleb S. Pitkin; W. A., Miss Mary Millspaugh; R. S., James B. Forsyth; A. R. S., Miss Frances Gorton; F. S., Miss Kittie Ostrander; Treas., C. Goodwin; Con., J. E. Putney; A. Con., Miss Minnie Kimball; Ch., Mrs. J. C. Johnson; I. S., Henry A. Gage; O. S., C. J. Allen; P. W. P., Eugene Laible; Organist, E. W. Grant.

PARDON ASKED FOR.—The friends of George Henning are about to make an application to the Governor for a pardon. Henning is now in prison on a charge of manslaughter, for the killing of Nathaniel E. Rumsey, at Dexter, something over two years ago. He was sent to State prison for four years on a plea of guilty. As the real cause of Rumsey's death seems to be left in doubt, and as in any event the crime was not a flagrant one, and Henning has now been imprisoned over two years, there are strong hopes that the pardon will be granted.

—The following is a copy of a petition circulating in this city. We hope that it may obtain, as it deserves, the signatures of all good citizens:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan in Legislature Assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of the of Ypsilanti, in the county of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, believe that the traffic in intoxicating liquors endangers our lives and property; that it is

very destructive of health, happiness, virtue and intelligence of our people, and is the prolific source of an incalculable amount of domestic misery and public immorality and crime. We deem it wrong in principle and policy for government to seek to regulate this business by any system of license or tax, and earnestly entreat you to so legislate that the government of this Commonwealth may wash itself of all complicity with the liquor traffic.

Therefore as in duty bound your petitioners pray:

First: That you submit to the people a proposition to so amend the Constitution of the State as to interdict the traffic in intoxicating liquors to be used for drinking purposes, and adequate penalties for its violation and provisions of its enforcement.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

REGULAR MEETING.

MONDAY EVE., Dec. 30, 1878.

Council met. Mayor in the chair.

Roll called.

Present—Ald. Kishlar, Robbins, Roys, Cremer, Folmar, Smith, and Hutchinson.

Reading of minutes dispensed with.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

From Clerk:—That he had received the bond of City Marshal.

Report accepted and bond approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

From Committee on Ways and Means:—

The claim of Anna M. Van Cleve, recommending that the same be not allowed.

Also, claim of Lee Yost, for making copy of tax roll, and favoring payment of same at full amount, \$5.00.

Report accepted.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

D. W. Thompson, wood lamp posts, etc. \$29 13

Lee Yost, copy of tax rolls. 52 00

Ordered paid from Contingent Fund.

Ayes—Ald. Kishlar, Robbins, Roys, Smith, Cremer, and Folmar—6. Nays—Ald. Hutchinson—1

A. Gilmore, care of poor. \$4 00

Ordered paid from Poor Fund.

Ayes—Ald. Kishlar, Robbins, Roys, Cremer, Folmar, and Smith—6. Nays—Ald. Hutchinson—1.

N. G. Kellogg, lighting lamps, December. \$30 00

Laid on the table.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Cremer:—

Resolved, By the Common Council of the city of Ypsilanti, that our Representative in the State Legislature be requested, at the coming session, to have the City Charter amended in the following respects:

1st, To have Ward Street Funds in lieu of General or District Street Funds.

2d, To have the taxes collected annually instead of semi-annually as at present.

Laid on table for two weeks.

By Ald. Follmer:—

Resolved, That the Marshal be instructed to employ a man to put the city lamps in order, and also to employ a man to light and care for the same at not exceeding \$50 per month.

Ald. Robbins moved to amend by making the price to be paid \$40.

Ald. Hutchinson moved to amend the amendment by inserting \$45 in lieu of \$40.

On motion of Ald. Robbins, tabled.

Ald. Hutchinson tendered his resignation as chairman of the Committee on Gas Lights.

Accepted.

On motion, the Mayor was requested to fill vacancy caused by Ald. Hutchinson's resignation, and he appointed Ald. Robbins.

On motion, Ald. Smith was appointed a member of said Committee in place of Ald. Thayer, who cannot officiate owing to sickness.

On motion of Ald. Cremer, the Resolution of Ald. Follmer, relative to city lights, was taken from the table.

Ald. Robbins moved that the same be again tabled.

Carried.

Ayes—Ald. Kishlar, Robbins, Roys, and Smith—4.

Nays—Ald. Cremer, Follmer, and Hutchinson—3.

On motion, Council adjourned to meet Monday evening, Jan. 13, 1879, at 7 o'clock.

C. R. WHITMAN,
Deputy City Clerk.

—How do you make a Maltese cross?" was the question before the institute. And one of the school-maids answered: "Tread on her tail."

If you want Clothes or Hair Brushes, Combs, Toilet Soaps, or Holiday Goods, you will save money and get the bottom prices by calling on Ingram, opp. depot. \$1

—Boys' Suits and Children's suits at C. S. Wortley & Bros.

—In spite of flannels, coughs and colds will make a lodgment in the system. But they are not tenants at will. You can dispossess them with *Hale's Honey of Horhound and Tur*, in less time than it takes a sheriff to execute a writ. Sold by all Drug-gists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world." But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no patients."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

Members of the Legislature are well pleased with the new Capitol.

The thermometer fell from 10 to 18° below zero throughout the State, Thursday night, the 2nd inst.

Michigan ice dealers report that they have never had a finer crop of ice than the one they are now harvesting. It is clear, solid and very thick.

Reported that W. K. Muir, late general manager of the Canada Southern railway, is to take charge of the Chicago & Lake Huron railroad when it gets out of its present trouble.

The Bronson reform club has reorganized, dug up the tomahawk, and declared a new war on whiskey.

Henry Willis has gone to Washington to lobby for his Michigan ship canal project.

Quite a hand of thieves have been made at Jackson, who have been plundering freight cars at Jackson, and considerable property recovered. Two boys named Charles and James McCaffrey. "Mother" McGregor and his niece, Thomas McCune and James Ryan are all in jail for having a hand in the business.

Snow is eight feet deep north of Manchester, Anterior county.

A fire at Schoolcraft Friday morning destroyed several buildings and property valued at \$19,500. The thermometer stood at fifteen degrees below zero, and many who worked at the fire had hands, feet and ears frozen.

One of McEntee, aged 110 years, died in the town of Lyndon, Washington county, on the 2nd inst. He was born in Ireland in 1768. He took part in the rebellion of 1792, was afterwards arrested and put in jail, for being a rebel. After being released he remained some years in Ireland, when he thought he would try his fortune in the new world. He came to America and after a residence of some years in the East he purchased of the Government a tract of land in the township of Lyndon, on which he located nearly half a century ago. Mr. McEntee never used tobacco in his life. He also enjoyed good health, and was confined to the house only two weeks previous to his death. He was fond of relating incidents that occurred when he was a boy, and was often heard to boast of having voted at 16 Presidential elections. In politics he was a Democrat, and at the November election in 1876 cast his ballot for Tilden.

The fruit is not injured by the late freeze, on the eastern coast of Lake Michigan. At Traverse City the thermometer did not go below zero; at Manistee two degrees above, at Allegan one or two degrees below; and at South Haven ten degrees below. Fruit is safe until the thermometer reaches fifteen to twenty below zero.

Saturday morning a passenger coach attached to a show-bound train on the Toledo & Ann Arbor railroad, seven miles south of Ann Arbor, was destroyed by fire.

Donald McTaggart and Edward Sowles were instantly killed on Saturday, near Evar, by a collision on Eldred's logging railroad.

The Saginaw Board of Supervisors, by a vote of 24 to 12, have voted an extra compensation to Judge Tannen of \$1,000.

The Niles Water Works were sold December 30 at sheriff sale to Thos. Gaines, one of the creditors, who was the highest bidder. His bid was \$2,000.

The Port Huron banks have agreed to charge Canada money 1/4 per cent. discount.

A committee of the Jackson county Board of Supervisors has agreed to report in favor of discharging Esther Coffeen from the jail of that county. She was sentenced to State Prison by Judge Holmes, of Grand Rapids, for life, but the warden of the prison refused to receive her.

J. W. Ryan, of Adrian, has submitted to an operation by which a strip of steel, which was imbedded in his eye in 1862, has at last been safely removed and his eye saved. Professor Frothingham, of Ann Arbor did the good deed for him.

Doctoring the poor in Isabella county, and the prisoners in the jail in Jackson, did a hard night's work and a cold job in subduing it.

Two tramps entered the postoffice and two other places in Buchanan Saturday night and stole a lot of stamps, hardware and cigars. They were arrested and the stolen property recovered.

The State Publishers' Association met at Lansing Tuesday, 32 being present, the largest gathering of the kind ever held. J. E. Scripps read a paper on "How to Make a Newspaper Pay," and Thomas S. Applegate, of the Adrian Times, also presented a paper on "Advertising." The law of libel was discussed at length, and a committee of three was appointed to suggest modifications of the law to prevent malicious prosecutions for publishing news and making truthful comments thereon.

The Weissel block and two adjoining buildings, occupied for clothing, millinery and dry goods stores and a photograph gallery, at St. Louis, were burned Tuesday morning. Loss, \$20,000; buildings and stocks partially insured.

Charlotte is to have a paid fire department.

The Governor will not call a special election for the First Congressional District.

GENERAL NEWS.

The public debt was increased during December \$1,233,735.

Resumption created no excitement in New York. More gold was deposited in the Treasury than was drawn out. The banks report that their customers do not want gold—they prefer greenbacks. The same experience is reported in Detroit banks.

January 2nd, the subscriptions to the four per cent. loans were \$5,900,150.

The other day a thief entered the Government printing office, and, watching his opportunity, took from the safe of the disbursing clerk a package containing \$10,000, intended for paying off employees and for the purchase of material, and made his escape without observation.

Fires: At Farmerville, La., loss \$10,000; at Elgin, Ill., loss \$100,000; at Quincy, Ill., loss \$60,000; at Evanson, Ill., loss \$25,000.

The mystery at Niagara Falls is the finest known for years, an ice bridge having formed between the falls and the railroad suspension bridge. For once people pass back and forth without toll. The ice foliage in Prospect Park is surpassingly beautiful.

Mrs. Gaines, the famous litigant, is 71 years old, has been engaged in her peculiar warfare for 47 years, and at four different times has suffered physically and mentally from attempts made on her life; but she looks to old age with a smile of 40, as is like and active as a girl, and her hair—in which there is not one silver thread among the gold—falls in abundant tresses below her waist. She says she expects to live to be 150.

Caleb Cushing died at Newburyport, Mass., Friday night.

Augusta, Me., January 3.—Alonzo Garcelon was to-day elected Governor, receiving 21 votes to 10 for Joseph L. Smith.

The mercury went to 22 below zero at Chicago Friday. At Yankton, D. T., 26 below. At Cincinnati 15 below.

By the operations of the Moffatt liquor law the State of Virginia last year received \$110,000 in excess of the receipts from the old system.

The Mint Bureau has turned into the treasury \$75,000 profits accruing to the government from the coining of standard silver for the past three weeks, after buying silver for coinage and paying for the transportation and allowing for the wasting process of coining. Since the commencement of the coining of the standard silver dollar the government has profited between the legal tender value and the real value of the bullion which it contains, to the amount of \$1,600,000.

Fires: At Columbus, Ga., loss \$70,000; at St. Louis, Mo., loss \$100,000; at Chatfield, Minn., loss \$12,000; at Osecole, Wis., loss \$12,000.

At an entertainment New Year's night, at the City Hall of Barnesville, Ohio, called the "Feast of Mondamin," upwards of 150 persons were taken violently ill, some miscreant having mixed croton oil with the food.

A squad of 50 revenue men, under Capt. Burnside, have returned to Cincinnati from a raid upon "Moonshiners" in the border counties of Kentucky and Tennessee. They report the destruction of over 50 distilleries, and the capture of a large number of distillers. It is thought that the business is pretty well broken up in that region.

Fires Saturday: At Chicago, the Honore block in which is the Post Office. The upper stories were damaged to the amount of \$50,000 to \$75,000; and the individual losses were about \$15,000. The only loss to the Post Office is \$15,000 in stamped envelopes. At Buffalo, the Academy of the Holy Angels, loss \$60,000, or \$25,000; At Columbus, Ga., the Rain House skating rink, and 18 stores; loss \$70,000; and \$22,000. At Indianapolis, Ind., in Centennial block, damage \$5,000. At St. Paris, O., the distillery and downtown mill, loss \$16,000, insured for \$13,500. At Walpole, Mass., the house of Benjamin Neal. His wife perished in the flames. At Hamilton, O., S. Hughes & Co.'s flouring mills; loss \$18,000. At Birmingham, Mass., the public library and post office. At Huntington, W. Va., the Avenue Hotel and four other buildings; loss \$12,000.

It is expected that 15,000 Mennonites will arrive in this country from Russia by May next. This is the last year of the Mennonites' exemption from military service.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made another call for U. S. bonds—\$10,000 worth of six per cents.

The Credit Mobilier suit has been thrown out of court.

Subscriptions to the four per cent. funding bonds Monday amounted to \$11,003,500.

The coin in the U. S. Treasury is increasing.

Tilden will testify in reference to the cipher dispatches.

Matter written with the electric-pen, or with a type-writer, if in the nature of a letter, must pay letter rates in the mails.

A fire at Ashtabula, Ohio, Monday morning, destroyed property worth \$10,000.

Ex. Gov. Brovo, who headed the rising in Caluna and Niochocoan, Mexico, has been killed with 14 of his followers.

CONGRESS.

Jan. 7.—Congress convened after the holiday session, with barely a quorum present in either House. Nothing of importance was done. In the Senate, a petition of citizens of Alaska, to be attached to the State of Oregon for judicial purposes, was reported upon adversely.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Jan. 1.—The House was called to order at 12 o'clock by the clerk of the last House.

The opening exercises consisted of a voluntary by an excellent invited choir, reading of the Scriptures, and singing of the following original ode, written by Rev. George Duffield:

AIR—"Watch on the Rhine."

To Thee we wake our grateful songs, O Thou, to whom all praise belongs; O God, our Father's God, to Thee, Like her who sang beside the sea,*

We sing this day; with heart and voice, We praise, and triumph and rejoice,

Within these walls long to remain, We welcome now a shining train.

Here Justice comes, the first and best, And walks a Queen before the rest!

Here Liberty, and Law, and Peace, From Anarchy boast full release.

*Exodus, xv, 20.

Then came a prayer by the Rev. George Duffield, and administering the oath of membership. At the opening of the afternoon session a vote was taken for Speaker, with the following result:

John T. Rich of Lapeer, Rep. 66

John J. Robison, of Washenaw, Dem. 17

Levi W. Moulton, of Kent, Nat. 10

Mr. Rich, on the strength of his record, was elected Speaker, and expressed his thanks for the honor in a brief and timely address.

The votes for clerk resulted as follows:

Daniel L. Crossman, of Lingham, Rep. 83

Henry L. Anthony, Dem. 8

A. L. Skinner, Nat. 1

A vote for Sergeant-at-Arms was taken with the following result:

Wm. K. Childs, of Washenaw, Rep. 80

Geo. Thomas, of Barry, Dem. 7

Scattering. 3

The vote for Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk was as follows:

Valorous W. Bruce, of Montcalm, Rep. 82

David B. Purinton, of Branch, Dem. 7

Scattering. 3

The rules of the last House were adopted as rules of this House. The Clerk was authorized to appoint two assistants, and the Engrossing and Enrolling clerk one assistant. The usual resolutions relating to notifying the Senate that the House was organized, etc. were adopted, and the House adjourned.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock and was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Sessions.

The roll of the new Senate was called by

James H. Stone, Secretary of the last Senate, and all the members except Senator Pendleton, who had been elected for Speaker, with the following result:

John T. Rich of Lapeer, Rep. 66

John J. Robison, of Washenaw, Dem. 17

Levi W. Moulton, of Kent, Nat. 10

Mr. Rich, on the strength of his record,

was elected Speaker, and expressed his thanks for the honor in a brief and timely address.

Secretary—Edwin S. Hoskins.

Assistant Secretary—Charles C. Hopkins.

Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk—Denison E. Groesbeck.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles H. Perkins.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—John S. Brubaker.

Second Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—George Fowler.

Assistant Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk—O. F. Moore.

The Senate then took a recess till 2:30 o'clock.

At the afternoon session Senator Shephard introduced a resolution, which was adopted, adding a committee on the liquor traffic to the standing committee of the Senate.

The customary resolutions relating to stationery, the rules and joint rules, hour of meeting, appointment of messengers, etc., were adopted, and a resolution for the appointment of a postmaster was tabled.

The Senate adjourned till 10 A. M.

Jan. 2.—In the Senate, the President made appointments to the minor offices, janitors, messengers, etc. L. H. Ludlow, postmaster.

The President announced that he had appointed the following as a committee to appportion the Governor's message: Senators Chambordian, Brown, Childs, Hine and Hodges.

In the House petitions were presented, for the establishment of a reform school for girls; for a new bankrupt act; for female suffrage, and for local options.

The minor offices of the House were filled, the rules of the last House adopted, and E. P. Allen, of Washington, was elected Speaker pro tempore.

Mr. Noah presented three petitions for a reform school for girls.

The Governor's message was read to the two houses in Representative Hall.

A concurrent resolution for adjournment of the two houses until January 7, a 8 p. m., was adopted in each house.

Jan. 7.—The two houses met in the evening. No business was transacted in the Senate. In

the House a committee on the liquor traffic was added to the standing committee.

The following notices of bills were given:

To reincorporate Almont; to suppress tramps;

to limit the rate of interest to seven per cent.; and to regulate practice of medicine and surgery.

The N. Y. Central and Erie railroads were blocked with snow and did not run through trains from Thursday to Tuesday last.

The New York Legislature took possession of the new State House Tuesday.

The Legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota, Nevada and Maine met on the 7th inst.

The public debt of Pennsylvania is one and a half millions.

SENATORS. P. O. Address. County.

Dist.	Name.	P. O. Address.	County.
1.	Weir, Jas D.	Detroit	Wayne.
2.	Patterson, J. W. W.	Detroit	Wayne.
3.	McFarland		

Continued from second page.

the line, and be prosecuted rapidly until the railroad was in full operation.

The Board was every facility within its power to aid in the enterprise, and appointed Hon. John J. Bagley and Hiram B. Crosby trustees to receive and disburse the avails of any pledges or securities made upon the railroad and lands to obtain means for the building thereof. The prospect for the construction of the road seemed hopeful, but since, notwithstanding repeated assurances have been given that the work would be immediately commenced, not a blow has been struck, and the Board being now satisfied that the parties concerned have not the funds requisite to build it, and that there is no reasonable probability of their being able to obtain money for that purpose, have taken steps to declare the contract forfeited, and to place the land grant so that it may be available to any other parties who may contract to build the road.

The construction of this railroad is an urgent necessity, demanded not only to facilitate trade with the rich mining regions of the Upper Peninsula, but to secure to our people a fair share of the commerce of that immense grain producing section, penetrated for hundreds of miles by the Northern Pacific Railroad.

It is well understood that the great line of railroad is yet to be built eastward from Duluth to the boundary of Michigan, on the South shore of Lake Superior. Now, with a short extension of the line projected from Mackinac to Marquette, we shall be able to tap it and divert a large portion of its travel and trade to this State, and thus open the way for a direct intercourse with the vast extent of country it is built to traverse.

Communication between the Upper and Lower Peninsula is now carried on for three fourths of the year by a circuitous route through three other states, diverting the traffic of an important section of the state elsewhere, and making it tributary to other interests.

The construction of the Mackinac and Marquette Railroad would, in a great measure restore to us this trade, and bring the two Peninsulas into nearer and more intimate relations.

But important as the demand is for this road, it is apparent that withholding the lands from market in certain localities is retarding settlement and preventing the development of the country. Portions of the grant are heavily timbered and other parts of it are said to be valuable for agricultural and mineral purposes, and public interest seems to require that in some sections they should not be kept from sale and settlement, while at the same time there is no reasonable prospect that the purpose of the grant will be accomplished. I believe it wise policy to devote the lands sacredly to the object contemplated, and I would not divert them to other purposes. If, however, it shall be found necessary to open any of them to sale, I recommend that it be upon condition that they be sold for cash, and that the proceeds be paid into the treasury and set apart as a fund to be applied in aid of the enterprise for which they were appropriated.

SAVINGS BANKS.

I renew the recommendation repeatedly made by my immediate predecessor for some further provisions similar in character to those in the national banking law for the more careful examination and scrutiny of the savings banks of the State. These banks hold large amounts of money, and so far as I know have been prudently managed. But they are the offspring of the Legislature, and in creating them it falls in its duty if it neglects to guard the rights of depositors, many of whom are laborers and persons of moderate means.

The rates of interest have been steadily decreasing for some time past. An abundance of money can now be obtained, on good security, at 7 and 8 per cent. Real property in the State has no uncertain value, and the probabilities are that hereafter money will never command as high rates of interest as it has heretofore. As a result of this state of circumstances there seems to be a demand for the repeal of the provisions authorizing contracts to be made at rates as high as 10 per cent. With this accomplished, the uniform rate throughout the State would be 7 per cent.

INSURANCE.

The business of insurance, connected as it is with nearly all our commercial and financial transactions, has become one of great importance.

The number of companies now authorized to transact business in Michigan is 195. Of these 50 are incorporated under the laws of this State, viz.: one life insurance company, with assets amounting to over \$900,000, and risks in force to the amount of \$11,641,000; two stock fire companies, with an aggregate of \$22,000,000 at risk; and 47 farmers' mutual fire companies, embracing 57,000 members and risks in force to the amount of \$107,000.

The stock fire companies of other States (102) and foreign governments (15) now authorized number 177, and during the year 1877 wrote risks here to the amount of over \$136,000,000.

From the year 1870 to 1877 both inclusive, the aggregate of business done in this State by stock fire insurance companies is as follows:

Risks written.....\$1,210,261,365

Premiums received.....17,671,744

Losses incurred.....9,847,685

During the same period these companies have paid into the State Treasury about \$500,000 in specific taxes.

In the year 1870 there were 50 life insurance companies of other States doing business in this State. This number has been reduced to 28. No considerable loss has fallen upon our people by reason of the failure of life insurance companies, except in the case of the Continental of New York. The number of life insurance policies now in force upon the lives of citizens of this State is about 22,000, representing insurance to the amount of \$42,000,000. During the eight years last past, covering the period of the existence of the Insurance Bureau, a large number of both life and fire insurance companies have been sent out of this State or refused admittance on account of inability to comply fully with our laws. The subsequent failure of many of these concerns has demonstrated that the State standard of solvency cannot be rigidly maintained.

During the past two years no failure has occurred among companies authorized in this State. They have suffered somewhat in depression of business and in shrinkage of values, in common with all other financial institutions, but there appears no good reason for doubting their ability to fulfill their contracts.

The laws relating to life, fire and marine insurance are believed to be adequate for the protection of the people and the companies, and need no radical changes. It might be well to enact a law to more effectively punish insurance by unauthorized agents and companies. At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed intending to regulate the business of plate glass insurance by placing such companies under the same requirements as life companies. The act is quite indefinite and of doubtful constitutionality, and I recommend its repeal and the passage of a more specific law regulating this kind of insurance.

FIRE.

Kindred to the subject of insurance is

the great destruction of property annually by fire. Some idea of this may be obtained from the fact that the fire insurance companies alone have paid out over \$10,000,000 for losses in Michigan within the last eight years.

According to the most reliable data accessible, there were, during the year 1877, in this country and Canada, 10,403 fires, or one in nearly every 50 minutes. The value of property destroyed by these fires amounted to nearly one hundred millions of dollars. Of that sum \$48,000,000 was paid by insurance companies, and the remainder of the loss was sustained by property owners. The entire sum, however, was a total loss to the wealth of the country. The State of Michigan suffered losses by fire in 1877 of over \$3,000,000, about one-half of which fell upon the insurance companies.

The balance, \$1,500,000, may fairly be considered as the net loss to this State each year by fire. Many of these fires may be attributed indirectly to the entire absence or non-enforcement of building laws and directly to defective construction. After all probable innocent causes are eliminated, the criminal records affirm that arson is not an infrequent agent in the burning of property. This class of fires may be set to hide crime, gratify revenge, or to force a sale to insurance companies of over-insured property. This subject is an important one in view of the desirability of saving the wealth of the State and suppressing crime.

Within the last eight years, it appears from the reports of the several Prosecuting Attorneys to the Attorney General, that the number of persons prosecuted against in this State for various offenses was 47,824. Of these 313 were charged with the crime of arson, but only 42 were convicted and punished. It would seem that the laws were ample for the punishment of this crime, and it is not apparent that there is any lack of zeal on the part of prosecuting officers when proper complaints are made. I suggest whether the requirement of some examination and report by some local officers into the cause of the fire, extent of the loss, and amount of insurance, would not furnish valuable information, and at the same time tend to constitute a protection against such calamities.

LIBRARY.

The bound and unbound books on the shelves of the library number about 40,000 volumes. Of these some \$5,000 have been obtained within the past two years through purchase, exchange or donation.

The law department contains the largest and best collection of law books in the State, having the American reports complete and the English nearly so.

The library suggests an appropriation of \$5,000 for the next two years for the purchase of books.

I think the appropriation should be somewhat larger than heretofore, and that provision should be made for additional help, as the present location will necessitate it. I would also suggest the propriety of having the librarian keep an account of lost or damaged books, as well as having an inventory taken yearly.

CHARITABLE AND HEALTH BOARDS.

The Board for the Supervision of Charitable Institutions has steadily pursued its work, and I refer you to its report for many excellent suggestions in regard to our system of charities and correction.

The reports of the Board of Health have attracted attention and contain valuable information in regard to the prevention of disease. It is to be regretted that great delay occurs in the preparation and publication of the vital statistics. It would seem that they lose much of their value when brought out years after they are taken.

MILITARY.

In July, 1877, a spirit of violence and disorder was manifested in some sections of the county, which resulted in serious disturbance, with the destruction of many lives and millions of dollars' worth of property. Combinations were formed, railroad depots, warehouses and shops seized, freight and passenger trains compelled to stop running, and a large part of the carrying business of the country for the time being suspended.

and abandoned their inconsiderate and unlawful proceedings. The military merit my thanks for the alacrity with which they responded to my call as well as for their excellent bearing and good conduct while on duty. Experience in this emergency demonstrates that we must rely chiefly upon our State military to suppress riots or tumults arising in our midst.

The policy of the general government seems to be to discourage the employment of federal troops in such cases until it is apparent that the State alone is unable to overcome the disturbance.

In the outbreak referred to, if we had been without a State force, and had been obliged to wait until a formal application could have been made on the President and responded to with federal troops, the strike would undoubtedly have assumed much greater proportions. The United States mail, of which there was a large quantity on the delayed trains, would have been longer detained; while the criminal and vicious, who seem to have made such disturbances an occasion for pillage and plunder, would have had greater opportunities to enable them to do damage.

While not prepared to advise an increase of the military force, I do recommend the adoption of measures to add to its efficiency. A step in this direction has already been taken by the military board in exchanging the fire-arms heretofore used for the latest pattern of Sharp's breech-loading rifles, with which all of the regiments are now equipped.

The balance, \$1,500,000, may fairly be considered as the net loss to this State each year by fire. Many of these fires may be attributed indirectly to the entire absence or non-enforcement of building laws and directly to defective construction.

After all probable innocent causes are eliminated, the criminal records affirm that arson is not an infrequent agent in the burning of property.

This class of fires may be set to hide crime, gratify revenge, or to force a sale to insurance companies of over-insured property.

This subject is an important one in view of the desirability of saving the wealth of the State and suppressing crime.

With well-organized regiments of this character, supported by the superior Gatling gun recently procured of the General Government on the amount standing to the credit of this State payable in arms, we may utilize our State military so that we shall have an efficient force always at command to assist the civil authorities in suppressing outbreaks and maintaining order.

The expense for the transportation, subsistence, and service of the troops thus called out during the strike amounted in the aggregate to \$25,209.65. The money in the military fund owing to the diversion of much of it by the Legislature in other directions, was found wholly inadequate to meet these demands; consequently a considerable portion of the expense incurred, including the payment of officers and men, had to be deferred. Through the courtesy of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, the military board were permitted to realize an advance on the appropriation with which they were enabled to pay off the troops and discharge such of their indebtedness as could not well be delayed. The whole sum of the expense now outstanding and unpaid is \$1,752.42.

For some time past it seems to have been the policy of the Legislature to trench upon the military fund and apply portions of it to objects other than the legitimate expense of maintaining a military force for active duty. A portion of the fund is now devoted to supporting, at Harper's Hospital and the Asylum at Kalamazoo, infirm and insane soldiers enlisted in the Union army in this State during the war of the Rebellion; while another portion is reserved, under a recent act of legislation, to pay claims of non-commissioned officers and musicians of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Regiments of Michigan Infantry for services at the camp of instruction at Fort Wayne in 1861. If we are to maintain an efficient military force, it is plain that the funds appropriated for the purpose must not be diverted to other channels. The subject of changing the law so that the means of such fund shall not be largely absorbed for purposes not contemplated by the original appropriation, is respectfully suggested for your favorable consideration.

DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

I deem it my duty to call your attention to the utter want of uniformity in the system regulating the employment of clerks in the several departments of the State government. The laws applicable to some of the State offices limit the number of clerks that may be employed therein, in others the assent of the executive or some board is requisite to an increase of clerical force, while in others the chief of the bureau acts wholly upon his own discretion and employs as many as he sees fit to. The position is a desirable one to many persons and is eagerly sought. The result is that a great pressure is brought to bear in behalf of applicants upon the head of a department having the matter wholly in his own hands, which tends constantly to an enlargement of the force. The number of clerks in the Auditor General's office at times during the year past has ranged as high as 90. I have the best of reason to believe that a smaller service thoroughly systematized would have accomplished the same results. I recommend that provision be made by law specifying the number of clerks to be employed by the head of each department, and providing that the limit shall not be exceeded save with the consent and approval of the Board of Auditors.

BONDS OF STATE OFFICERS.

The money and moneyed securities on deposit with the State Treasurer average daily more than half a million of dollars in amount. The law provides that he shall give bond in the sum of \$150,000. It will be perceived that this limit is entirely insufficient to cover even one-third of the whole amount of moneys at any one time in his hands. I therefore recommend that the security be increased. At certain seasons of the year a large amount of funds are paid into the offices of the Auditor General and the Commissioner of the State Land Office. Sometimes this money comes in more rapidly than receipts can be made to cover it over the treasury; consequently quite large sums remain for a brief period with these officers. In view of this I suggest for your consideration whether it is not advisable to require from these officials bonds for the faithful performance of their duties, and for the payment of such moneys into the treasury.

FISH CULTURE.

A large number of fish have been hatched and transplanted in the different waters of the State through the agency of the fish-hatching establishments in Detroit and Pokagon. The commissioners claim that the work has proved a success. The protection of fish is an important matter, and earnest exertions should be made to secure through Congress a uniform regulation to prevent the destruction which seems likely if pursued to wholly clear many of our waters of this species of fish.

STATE TAX LANDS.

The amount of this class of lands, i.e. on which redemption has expired and the State acquired a title, remaining unsold at the close of the sale in October, 1878, was \$2,289,596.33; the amount unsold at the close of the sale in 1877 was \$1,856,244, showing an increase of \$433,352.89.

The sales during the year 1878, at the Auditor General's and county treasurers' offices, taken together, amounted to \$98,421, showing an increase of sales in 1878 as compared with 1877, of \$46,723.88.

It will be seen that the State has acquired a large amount of lands of this character, and that they are constantly increasing. Similar accumulations have occurred in former years, and methods of relief have been devised by the Legislature. It is very important to the interests of the State that some provision be made for the disposition of these lands.

The number of acres of land held by the State September 30, 1878, was 2,737,938.21. There has been sold during the two years past 302,29,.81 acres. There has been collected in cash and notes on account of trespasses on public lands \$8,854.95, at an expense of \$3,363.62.

and the principal contractors had appeared among the other celebrities on the platform, but if present they did not make themselves conspicuous. The first official act in the new hall was the administering of the oath of office to the Governor and Lieut. Governor, which was impressively done by Chief Justice Campbell immediately after the opening prayer by Bishop Gillespie.

From 8 o'clock till 10 in the evening came the Governor's reception in his elegant suit of rooms in the new building. It was a most numerously attended and pleasantly conducted affair throughout. The number of distinguished visitors from all parts of the State was very large, while the Lansingites seem to have turned out en masse. For over two hours a steady stream of men and women passed into one door of the reception room and out at another, while the approach to the door was blocked up with people awaiting admission. It was undoubtedly the largest reception ever given by a Governor of Michigan.

At noon on New Year's day, as required by law, the new Senate met in the Senate Chamber and was called to order by Lt. Governor Sessions, while the Representatives met in Representative Hall and were called to order by the Hon. Daniel L. Crossman, Clerk of the last House. Except this formal meeting and the administering of the oath of office to members, but little business was transacted. Lt. Governor Sessions on opening the Senate delivered a pointed little speech in which he made this significant reference to lobbyists: "Our recent legislation has been comparatively free from jobbery, yet laws have been multiplied with too little consideration and care. Those who have had private or local interests, and have been here to attend to them, have had more consideration than the quiet workers at home who work to take care of themselves, to build up the State and bear its burdens." Any one familiar with the course of legislation here must admit the truth of this remark and must wish the Lt. Governor success in his efforts to check the abuses. The familiar faces of well known members of the Third House are already met with in all parts of the new Capitol, and the number of private axes to be ground on the public grinding stone is evidently as great as ever.

The Senate elected Edwin S. Hoskins, of Bellevue, as its Secretary, and George L. Perkins, Sergeant-at-Arms. The House re-elected the Hon. John T. Rich, of Lapeer, Speaker, and Mr. Crossman, Clerk, and elected the Hon. E. P. Allen, of Ypsilanti, Speaker, pro tem. The subordinate officers in both Houses have been generally filled by persons who have heretofore held the same offices and are familiar with their respective duties. A large proportion of the members of each House have also been members of former Legislatures, and their experience must tend to materially shorten the session by hastening the dispatch of business, both on the floor and in the committee rooms. Yesterday the two Houses met in joint convention and listened to the reading of the Governor's Message, and soon after adjourned till next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, to give the presiding officers an opportunity to make up the standing committees, the most difficult and important task of the session. Upon the whole the 30th Michigan Legislature starts off under very favorable auspices.

W. J. G.

How They Were Related.

A sable son of Ham presented himself at the desk of Harry Reichten, marriage license clerk of the Probate Court, the other day, and asked for a license to marry his dusky Dulcinea. Among other problems propounded him was, "Are you and the lady related?"

"Yes, sah!" was the answer. "What relation are you to each other?" was the next query.

"Sah?" ejaculated the applicant for matrimonial honors.

"I mean what kin are you to each other?" explained the handsome Harry.

"We isn't any kin to each other; no kin at all," responded the American citizen of Ethiopian descent.

"But you said you were related," answered Reichten.

"I thought you deluded to be tender relashuns of luv what prevails between us at de present moment," said Scipio; "but he got his license."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

MR. JONES. He is a great admirer of delicate female beauty and is always talking about every woman of that type, that he meets; which, at times, is very trying to Mrs. Jones who, by the way, has developed from an ethereal one hundred and ten pounder at marriage, who ate nothing but the most delicate food, to one hundred and eighty-five pounder, who loves beef and cabbage.

Mrs. Jones is a real nice woman, however, and the other Saturday night she and Jones went to market. Just as they were having a section of beef weighed, and were waiting for it, there walked into the market, a fair, pale, blonde with eyes of heaven's own blue, hair of glinting gold, and such a mouth, such teeth, and oh!—Mr. Jones just stared at her. He hunched Mrs. Jones to look and whispered.

"Now isn't she one on 'em;" and gave poor Mrs. Jones—or fat Mrs. Jones—a look that bespoke his disgust for her and also her beef and cabbage.

The lovely young creature walked up to the market man, and as Jones strained his ears to listen, she said,

"Have you any bolona with garlic in?"

<

